

The Norfolk News

Senator Daniels of Virginia frankly says that he sees no encouragement to democrats in the recent elections. Who does?

A few years ago we imported an average of \$1,000,000 of manufactured goods a day. Now we export more than that amount a day.

Mr. Bryan has nothing to say about the tariff. He knows when he is well off. The tariff question is "loaded" for free trade orators.

A Chicago man has a new name for the automobile. He calls it "the glide." He must be a society man, familiar with the names of the latest dances.

Fifty per cent of the applicants for places under the census bureau fail because, as Superintendent Marriam says, "they cannot divide 100,000 by 40.28 and give a correct answer."

It is considered desirable to have a larger use of gold coin in our domestic circulation. The recent instance in Manila of \$300,000 in treasury notes being eaten up by ants is certainly a strong argument in favor of this reform.

All the world loves a lover, but no one believes that any man can love three women at the same time and be loyal to any one of them. Mr. Roberts of Utah has no conceded privileges in this line as being an exception to the rule, either.

It is not stated whether Governor Leary of Guam, our new Pacific possession, in making his repeated requests to the government for an ice-machine, supplemented it with a call upon the agricultural department for live mint roots or slips.

Japan fell into line with the other world powers very recently, by the completion of treaties with most of the European powers and with our government, and in a very short time will conclude treaties with Austria-Hungary and France.

President McKinley expresses his willingness that the future and Cuba herself shall determine the character of further relations, but insists that we are entirely responsible for the freedom of the island and must see to it that the people are free in reality and not merely in name.

Dr. H. D. Daniels of New York, who is Dwight L. Moody's family physician, says that Mr. Moody is suffering from a weakened heart, causing dilation, and that his condition is due to overwork. Mr. Moody walks about his room but finds difficulty in breathing. It is doubtful if he ever recovers.

Even the staid little town of Oakdale, four stations west of Norfolk, which has been quietly resting on its oars for the past few years, has waked up to a realizing sense that prosperity is abroad in the land and a movement has been made by the citizens of that town looking toward the building of a town hall, with a seating capacity of 600, in the near future.

Senator Hoar, in 1895, at the 274th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, said in referring to the growth of the tree the Pilgrims had planted: "Its boughs hang over the Pacific, and in good time, it will send its roots beneath the waves and receive under its vast canopy, the islands of the sea." This sounds very expansionist, and not stiffly imperialistic.

The reciprocity treaty that has been recently signed with France is on the whole fairly advantageous to this country, although the agricultural element among the French have very keenly opposed any concessions on our products. Still our government gets the benefit of the reduction on about 600 articles of the French minimum list, while we make concessions to France on over 100 of her leading lines of export.

The 3,000 flint glass workers, the 4,000 Pennsylvania miners, and the 3,000 Fall River cotton mill operatives who have received advances in wages, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent., as well as the 25,000 additional operatives who are promised an advance of at least 5 per cent., are all located in that section of the country in which it is announced that Mr. Bryan will give his attention this winter to making himself popular.

Commander Booth Tucker has recently announced that there are 3,000,000 men in the United States out of employment, 95 per cent of whom are anxious to work. We think Mr. Tucker must still be referring to labor statistics published during the last democratic administration. With the number of enterprises which are now suffering because sufficient labor cannot be obtained to push them, the majority can find work if they want it.

The terrible affliction of famine in Russia has been overshadowed by an even more far-reaching disaster. The universities of the vast empire have, through a train of unfortunate misunderstandings, and mismanagement, been

closed. This will have the disastrous effect of not only checking the educational development of the country, but also of setting the youth of the nation against the emperor, who is their only hope for the future and who should be in sympathy with them.

The most conspicuous example of an industrial monopoly which has been made possible and actually protected and nourished by the tariff is the tin plate combination. Since 1890 as a direct result of the McKinley tariff there have scores of mills for the manufacture of tin plate which had previously all been imported from Europe. The tariff made it a paying business to manufacture tin plate at home. It is now being urged that the duty on foreign tin plate be repealed so that the home monopoly may feel the pressure of competition from other countries. The fact is that this industry has matured far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine and has no longer any claims to special legislation on the ground of being an infant industry.

It was not necessary for the president to make the tariff question paramount in his message. The Dingley tariff law has redeemed all its pledges. It speaks for itself and speaks so forcibly that there is little need for its friends to talk for it, and for its enemies to oppose it is more than useless. In a time of peace the Cleveland administration, with its Wilson tariff, borrowed to an extent which appalled the nation. In spite of the immense importations which were made just previous to the enactment of the Dingley law to escape the higher rates of duty, in spite of the immense extra expenditures caused by the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrection, the expenses of the navy and the increased demands of a suddenly enlarged transport service, the country faced the opening of congress solvent. Those who opposed the law and were recently prophesying a deficit in the treasury of \$15,000,000 at the beginning of congress, are completely unplused.

The demand for iron and steel has reached a condition that is almost phenomenal. Orders are far ahead of the supply. Many of the larger factories in this country have sufficient work now on hand to keep them busy for a year without another order. Prices have advanced at a rapid rate. It wasn't many months ago that the Russian government wanted to place an order for 180,000 tons of steel rails. At that time they were offered them at \$16.00 a ton, but they dilly dallied, tried to buy them in Germany, and finally not long ago purchased them of an American firm at \$26.00 a ton—an advance of \$1,800,000 over the price at which they were first offered. It is a recognized fact that the condition of the iron and steel trade is the barometer of general business. The export demand for this line of goods is constantly increasing, a condition brought about by the splendid protective features of the Dingley tariff bill. Is it any wonder, as Mr. McKinley says, that "the people have stopped talking about the tariff?"

It is more and more evident as the weeks go by that war in South Africa is not easily settled. At first thought, when it was announced that Great Britain has entered upon a war with the little Transvaal republic, regardless of the moral aspect of the conflict, it was not to be supposed that this sparsely settled country of the Boers could successfully defy the military power of the greatest empire of modern times, even for a limited time. But the facts are sternly against any such conclusion. There have already been sent thither 12,000 white soldiers from India, besides a whole army corps and the reserves with it from Great Britain. These, with the volunteers who have enlisted in South Africa number more than 90,000 men. And now it is announced that the London war office will dispatch still another army corps with the reserves. This will give General Buller over 140,000 men under his command. It seems an astonishing statement but it is nevertheless a true one, that this will be the largest body of white troops which Great Britain ever placed under a single commander. The English claim that they are confronted by an army of 60,000, fighting under the flag of the Boers. The latest census gives the entire population of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State at 160,000. This means that there cannot be more than 40,000 fighting men among them. Whence came the other 20,000 troops? There is only one explanation. It must be that recruits from Cape Colony, Natal and other points are numerous, and that many Outlanders have allied themselves with the Boers. The latter have the great advantage of being at home. They know the country thoroughly and can in large measure choose their method and place of fighting. Sixty thousand men who are born fighters, enthused by a determination to defend their own land, put at a great disadvantage a force of soldiers twice as large even when they are superbly equipped and well trained, as British soldiers are. It is probable that England will finally win out but the outlook for her doing so without continued humiliations and disasters, is not at this writing encouraging.

There are those who question the need of the United States navy being increased, but our navy is no longer merely an affair of the naval department or a subject in which only the Atlantic coast cities are interested. It has become a matter of interest to the whole country from ocean to ocean, not merely as a coast protection but as an adequate protection to our merchant marine. Our markets are more and more across the seas and this makes an imperative demand for a larger naval force. The United States builds the best ships that float and the events of the past two years have amply proven their superiority, but we have only seven battleships in active service, while Great Britain has 59, and the other European powers a proportionately large number. When the vessels now under construction are completed there will be added to the navy nine battleships and eight armored cruisers. The naval board of construction have recommended the building this year of three armored and protected cruisers like the Brooklyn, three protected cruisers like the Olympia and 12 unprotected cruisers. While it is true that our navy made very short work of the two Spanish fleets which crossed its path, and while it might hold its own with fleets of equal size belonging to any nation, it is also true that should any trouble arise with the great European powers, there are several of them which could singly send a simply overwhelming navy against us. No one anticipates this at present, but no one ever anticipates such complications long enough in advance to provide adequate defenses, for it takes, under the ordinary process of construction, about three years to complete one of the great battleships. There are enough of the cruisers now in comparison with the rest of the navy, but what are seven battle ships against England's 59 and France's 40? Let us have more of the grand battle ships like the Oregon and Iowa. They are immense towers of strength in themselves, and their fame has spread all over the civilized world, and no navy would lightly attack them.

There are things even in these days of marvelous prosperity and general contentment that compel our sympathies. Of all sad spectacles that the American people are called upon to witness is the demoralization and ruin of an organization which in the early days of the republic, under great leaders and representing great principles of government, left its mark upon history and did much excellent work. In view of recent events, viewing the democratic party from a philosophical standpoint, one is led to exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen!" Ever since the days of James Buchanan it has been going from bad to worse. During the days of a great civil war its sympathies were openly with those who were fighting against the flag, and its activities were all exercised in opposing the prosecution of the war. When the war closed and the vexatious problems of reconstruction were to be settled, it continued to irritate and embarrass the proper solution of the question. Gen. Grant stood for the union as had Lincoln during the days of conflict. Its batteries were all directed against him, and they projected personal abuse and unjust criticism in immense quantities against his character and policies, but without avail. The people were loyal. When the American workingmen became prosperous under a system of tariff which encouraged and built up the industries of the nation, the democratic politician, true to his instincts, urged free trade. The people gave them a chance to try these theories, and ruin and disaster followed. No sooner had the country recovered from this blow than they attacked the flag itself, and took "imperialism" as their war cry. The people have been heard from. Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, New Jersey and other states repudiate with scorn their invitation to dishonor. Poor old party! Its race is almost run.

Oklahoma wants to be admitted into the union as a state. It is worth while to have in our minds a more definite idea than most of us have of this new part of the union. We say new, for it was only five short years ago that the great rush of people went across the border of Kansas to obtain government lands thrown open at that time to settlement. Oklahoma will be ten years old as a territory in 1900. It is 200 miles long and 60 miles wide. It has 2,000 less square miles than Ohio, and claims to have nearly half a million people. There are 53 organized counties. The largest cities are Guthrie, the capital, and Oklahoma City, each claiming a population of 25,000. There isn't a hill of any size nor a belt of timber of any size within its limits. There is plenty of bituminous coal. It is well watered with numerous streams. The surface of the country is one vast undulating prairie covered with buffalo grass. More than a thousand miles of railroad are already built. Wheat, corn and cotton are the chief products. Its population is wholly made up of farmers and small tradesmen. Schools, churches and good order abound.

The Sioux City Journal of this morning is a magnificent edition of 44 pages, devoted to an illustrated description of the Sioux City of today, with a history of the city's growth and progress. It shows great enterprise on the part of the

publishers as well as those live business men of Sioux City who have helped make possible the presentation of its industries and attractions in so favorable a light before the world.

The gold output of the Klondike for the current year is estimated at about \$20,000,000. California, Colorado, Oregon, Montana and the other mining states are doing their full share to keep the yellow metal pouring into the mints. It begins to look as though the free silver men were losing their last argument in favor of free coinage and would now have to depend solely on Mr. Bryan's long capacity.

"Mr. Carnegie's public library endowments are becoming so numerous that the towns which are missed in the distribution will feel slighted." In the dispensing of his public library fund Mr. Carnegie should not forget that Norfolk is just starting an institution of that kind, and that we can use a few hundreds to good advantage.

Senator Allen has reached Washington and will take the oath of office as senator today. This does away with the idea that there will be any contest over the right of the governor to appoint a successor to the late Senator Hayard.

A recent decision of the first assistant postmaster general rules that married women cannot serve as clerks in a postoffice.

Li Hung Chang's wealth is estimated at \$300,000,000, and he has never been in a Standard Oil trust either.

Congressman Robinson has been assigned a place on the committee on revision of laws.

A Neighboring Poet.

Everybody may not be aware that the neighboring town of Winside possesses among its inhabitants a poet of marked ability in the person of Belle Willey Gue. She has written contributions to many of the leading magazines and newspapers. Among her late contributions is the following, entitled "War," printed in the Monday's issue of the Omaha Bee:

The glory of an hour
To the brave who dare and do,
The pride of place and power
For the fortune-favored few.
A people wildly praising
The proud banner of the free,
While blood-stained hands are raising
That fair flag o'er land and sea.
Each side with life defouling
The one cause each says is right,
While fate is fiercely sending
The mystery of the night
To those who smiling grimly
Turn their face toward the foe
And through War's mask see, dimly,
The dark death to which they go.
The widow's bitter sorrow,
Mourning for her slaughtered dead;
Young hearts that fear the morrow
With the helpless orphan's dread.
Strong men whose souls were tender
Changed to cruel beasts of prey,
Seeking low lust to render
Victims to War's gloomy sway.
Man's highest skill inventing
Crafty means of taking life,
Hands stern and unrelenting
As they turn the tort'ring knife.
This swift, uncertain savage,
Whose more mighty muscle rules,
Still roams our world to ravage,
Finding us his willing tools.

FORT CROOK MURDER CASE.

War Department Lads Controversy Between State and Military.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The war department has settled in advance an interesting question as to the application of civil or military law in the case of a soldier killed by two sentinels of the Tenth cavalry while trying to escape near Fort Crook, Neb. The state authorities were about to step in before the court martial, when Attorney General Griggs, at the instance of the war department, yesterday telegraphed United States District Attorney Somers at Omaha to appear for the defense and place his services at the disposal of General Merriam. This means that the United States courts will take action and the case cannot be tried by the state of Nebraska.

Farmer Loses Hands and Feet.
MENNO, S. D., Dec. 19.—Ole Anderson, a prominent farmer, left Menno last evening on horseback for home. He failed to arrive when expected. Searching parties this morning found him lying near the highway. His horse had thrown and injured him so badly that he was compelled to lie on the ground all night with the temperature hovering around zero. When discovered he was unable to utter a sound. His hands and feet were frozen and will have to be amputated in the event that he lives. His recovery is doubtful.

Kendrick Gives Himself Up.
SIOUX CITY, Dec. 19.—Defaulting Cashier Kendrick of the Citizens' bank of Sioux Center, Ia., has returned and surrendered to the officers. He was at once bailed under a \$2,500 bond, which had been signed by a number of Sioux Center citizens. The bank has received a draft for \$10,000 from the American Surety company of New York, in payment in full of the bond of Kendrick. Kendrick's default is not fully known, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of \$1,800.

Scott Is After Barnes.
ALMA, Neb., Dec. 19.—K. L. Barnes of this place was ordered to appear before Judge Scott and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. As near as can be learned, Mr. Barnes has taken the Dodd girl to Kansas. The case was tried here some months ago and Judge Beall took it under consideration, but has not given a decision.

MR. EPIZOOT WILKINS.

He Finds "Everything Goin the Wa a Dimecrat Don't Want It tu," but Takes Courage "From a Noo Sistem uv Figgerin."

BUREAU OF INFORMATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor:

Ever sence kongress hez bin in session Dimecratic bitterness and contentshun hez bin the order uv the day. Our people hev bin strugglin to keep up an appearance uv harmony doorn the daytime, only to be turned into a roarin Babel uv discord at nite, wen the met to exchange cuss words at these headquarters and renew their allegiance to the Noo Jersey beverages wich mi forethought and nollage uv Dimecratic needs hez provided for sich occasions. Nowadays about everything perlitikal seems to be goin in the wa a Dimecrat don't want it tu. The organzashun uv the house wuz agin us and the senate goze frum bad tu wuss yer bi yer. There ain't enny offices at our disposal, and nothin for a Dimecratic statesman tu do but tu wait fer sumthin that ain't likely to turn up. Sum uv our kongressmen put on a bold frunt, jest fer a bluff, and pretend to be very gay over the Dimecratic prospects fer next yer. That say that whare the Republikin vote in a stait hez bin reduced, and whare the majority iz only sixty or eighty thousand it iz a grate Dimecratic victory. I wuz never good at figgers, but I can't see how there iz enny Dimecratic victory if there iz enny Republikin majority at all. If I shoold hev my own wa about it I shoold prefer to see the majorities on our side in order to avoid so much rasslin with percentages.

I got all tangled up bi a glib and enthoslastic Dimecratic kongressman hoo dropped in one evenin last week and prosceeded to figger out sum big Dimecratic victories on a blackboard with a pecee uv chock. He called the attentshun uv those present and sed: "I am a Dimecrat ez you kin diskuver bi mi breth; but I ain't like sum uv yu hoo sets down and give wa tu violent emoshuns uv greef and dispare. We ain't licked, we ain't bin licked, and we ain't goin to be licked, ez I kin prove bi a combinshun uv figgers wich I use, and wich I hev mailed tu all the Dimecratic noozepaper offices in the kountry to be used bi Dimecratic editors in explanin awa whut sum people hev that wuz a defeat fer us in sum uv the staits that held an eleeshun in November." This attracted the attentshun uv a lot uv Dimecratic members hoo hed found the figgers agin them in their deestricks, and the feller with the pecee uv chock went in tu sa: "I will take the wust case frunt. I will take Pennsylvania, that boss ridden Quay-struck stait that alwaze gives a barrel uv votes agin us at every eleeshun. McKinley hed about three hundred thousan majority in 1896, didn't he?"

"He did, he did," groaned neerly everybuddy present.

"How much majority did the Republikins hev in November?" he askt.

"Less than one hundred and fifty thousan," sed one member hoo hed found the nerve tu read em.

"Exactly. Now whut percentage did the Republikins lose?"

"More than fifty," sed a member frum Noo York.

"Rite yu air agin. Now bi splitlin the Republikin majority in 2 we hev half licked em in Pennsylvania, hain't we?" sed the member confidently.

"We hev, we hev," sed several other members moar cheerfully.

"Then if we take awa another half we wipe out the whole, don't we?"

"We du, we du," sed everybuddy present.

"Rite agin, mi bretheren," sed the man at the blackboard. "Fifty per cent uv three hundred thousan took awa half, and fifty per cent uv the remainin one hundred and fifty thousan must take awa the uthar half, so the Republikins woodn't hev enny majority at all if we kin cum within seventy-five thousan votes uv em. See?"

There wuz a difference of eyesight then. Sum that the cood see it plane enuff, and others that the coodn't. I wuz stumped myself, and after givin mi Intellect an overhulin I reluctantly see it in exactly thit lite. So I sed, "Woodn't there still be seventy-five thousan Republikin majority in Pennsylvania under the condishuns yu menshun?"

"Perhaps there wood be on the face uv the returns," sed he, "but it wood all be gone wen we figger it bi mi noo method uv reckonin percentages wich I hev invented ez a sort uv a mathematical consolashun wen the eleeshun returns don't afford us no cumfert. It iz the same sistem wich Mr. Bryan used, soon after the eleeshuns, tu sho that Dimecratic victories hed bin won in staits wich hed given heavy Republikin majorities. In a tussle with the multiplicashun table we alwaze feel confident uv winnin, and ez an antidote fer Dimecratic despondency it iz without an equal. Wen we air the most deprest and onligned by the size of Republikin majorities, we kin figger out glowin results and the Dimecratic editors kin square themselves with their readers hoo hev bin misled bi the predishuns made befor eleeshun. It iz a grate sistem wen yu cum tu onderstand it and capable uv inflectin much satisfacsun tu the disappointed and downbattered. I wood recommend this sistem uv figgerin wen we make predishuns fer next yer and air obliged to refer tu whut we did in November."

Epizoot Wilkins

You Can't Dodge Them

Did you ever try to dodge the rain-drops? Did not succeed very well, did you? It's just as useless to try to escape from the germs of consumption. You can't do it. They are about us on every hand and we are constantly taking them into our lungs.

Then why don't we all have this disease? Simply because these germs cannot gain a foothold in a strong throat and lungs. It's when these are weak that the germs master.

The body must be well supplied with fat. The danger comes when the blood is poor and the body is thin. If your cough does not yield, and your throat and lungs feel raw and sore, you should not delay another day. Take

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites at once. It will heal the inflamed membranes and greatly strengthen them as well. The digestion becomes stronger, the appetite better and the weight increases. The whole body becomes well fortified and the germs of consumption cannot gain a foothold.

It's this nourishing, sustaining and strengthening power of SCOTT'S EMULSION that has made it of such value in all wasting and exhausting diseases.

See and know all druggists.

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Specifies cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fever, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	.25
3	Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough.	.25
4	Diarrhea, Colic, Cholera, or Adults.	.25
5	Croup, Croup, Croup, or Adults.	.25
6	Neuralgia, Toothache, Fecache.	.25
7	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
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9	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
10	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.	.25
11	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.	.25
12	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
13	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.	.25
14	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	.25
15	Catarh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
16	Whooping Cough.	.25
17	Kidney Diseases.	.25
18	Nervous Debility.	.40
19	What Weakness, Wetting Bed.	.25
20	Grip, Hay Fever.	.25

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Cleaves and beautifies the hair. Promotes its growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases, itching, dandruff, etc., and all sorts of Druggists.

Illinois Central R. R.

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FOR

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Connection also made by this train with daily trains out of New Orleans for the Pacific Coast. The Limited, from Chicago every evening, connects on Mondays and Thursdays at New Orleans (after December 18, 1899) with the

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leaving St. Louis every evening. This train, as well as the Day Express leaving St. Louis in the morning, are both solid trains to Nashville, having through coaches and sleeping cars, running through Martin, Tenn., and the N. C. & St. L. Ry. Connection via this line for all principal points in the Southeast, such as Charleston, Wilmington, Aiken and Savannah, and for all points in Florida.

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Daily from Chicago to Memphis and New Orleans.

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Full particulars concerning all of the above can be had of agents of the Illinois Central, or by addressing A. B. Hanson, G. P. A., Chicago.